

IPM assessment By Mario David Bazan

Date: 1/10/18

GENERAL INFORMATION

Date of assessment: 1/10/2018
Time of assessment: 8:30 AM
School:
State: CA
Zip: 90012

CLIENT INFORMATION

School Names: Roosevelt Elementary School and John Webster
Elementary School

Contact Name: Terrance Venable

ASSESSMENT NOTES

Special Instructions/History of Pest Activity: The purpose of the pest assessment is assess 2 schools that has been treated for termites using different treatments in 2017 and also an explanation of the 3 most common methods of treatment.

ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

School: Roosevelt Elementary School

INSPECTION FINDINGS (DETAIL)

Area accessible for assessment: Yes
Occupied: No

Pest Activity noted at the time of the assessment: Classrooms with history of termite activity 33, 34, 31, 32, Library, classroom 14, 19 and 20 has been assessed and no evidence of new fecal pellets noted during inspection.

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Sanitation recommendations:

- Cleaning and removing old fecal pellets from treated areas will help tremendously to identify new activity after treatments.

School: John Webster Elementary School.

INSPECTION FINDINGS (DETAIL)

Area accessible for inspection: Yes

Occupied: No

Pest Activity noted at the time of inspection:

- Possible evidence of new fecal pellets found inside **classroom # 10**. Please contact the company that performed treatment to re-inspect classroom #10.

Picture #1



Picture #2



Picture #3



Fecal pellets are expelled from a small gap located on the new silicone, around 2nd window's frame.

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- Possible evidence of new fecal pellets found in **main office** work room, under sliding doors of paper storage. Please contact your pest control operator that performed treatment to reinspect this area.

Picture # 4



Picture #5



Picture #6



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ASSESSMENT NOTES (DETAIL)

No pest is more complicated to control than termites. The small size, cryptic nature, and tenacious foraging habits of these insects pose a formidable challenge to the pest management professionals. A variety of treatments, both chemicals and non-chemicals are being marketed for control existing drywood termite infestations. The choices fall into 2 categories: Whole structure treatments and localized or spot treatments. Suitability of one approach versus another depend of various factors, including the location and extend of the infestation, and the preferences of the school district. The most common whole structure are:

Fumigation: When applied correctly, structural fumigants are an effective means of eradicating drywood termites from buildings. A monitored fumigation, which involves installing gas monitoring lines inside the structure undergoing treatment, has the highest rate of treatment success. Non-monitored fumigation may not have enough gas concentration to kill infestations, and failures may occur. The advantage of fumigation over localized treatment is that it should eliminate infestations hidden from view. It will also be necessary for the occupants, pets, and plants to vacate the structure for several days (depending on volume of structure and amount of gas injected) while it is being fumigated and then aerated. It will also be necessary for the occupants, pets, and plants to vacate the structure for several days (depending on volume of structure and amount of gas injected) while it is being fumigated and then aerated. Chemicals used in fumigation are lethal, Absolutely no one can enter an structure until it has been certified safe for reentry by the licensee in charge of the fumigation. Fumigation has been the treatment of choice when infestations are widespread or extended into inaccessible areas.

Heat Treatment: Heat is a nonchemical option for whole-structure treatment. The treatment process involves heating all wood in the structure to a minimum of 120°F and holding this temperature for at least 33 minutes. The benefit of heat treatment is the ability to treat the entire structure without using chemicals and the relatively short period of time the structure must be vacated. An additional advantage is that portions of large structures can be treated separately, which is very useful in apartments and condominiums. The major drawbacks of heat treatments include the difficulty in raising the internal core temperature of large infested structural beams (could take many hours or days depending on wood volume treated) and the potential for heat sinks, areas within the structure that are difficult to heat such as wood on concrete or tile. New heat emitters have been developed, but the ability of these heating devices to rid all infestations from large structures with many layers of wall coverings still remains unclear. Other issues to consider include damage to heat-sensitive items in homes, including plastics (e.g. electrical outlet covers) and cable wiring. Also, like fumigants, heat treatments have no residual effect. For long-term protection, preventive chemicals can be applied to areas treated with heat.

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Localized or spot treatments: Sometimes a thorough inspection indicates only a small number of infested areas, such as door casings, windowsill, or piece of furniture. If the infestation appears to be limited and accessible, localized (spot) treatments may provide satisfactory results. Such treatments are less costly and more convenient than whole structure treatments. Based on state on state records of 5000 drywood termite jobs performed in southern California during 1992-1993 approximately 70% were localized treatments. The vast majority of these involved injecting chemicals directly into termite galleries.

For more information about types of treatment please visit:

<http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7440.html>

<http://www.pestboard.ca.gov/howdoi/research/1996.pdf>

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